

title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*). The term “financial assistance” does not include any other contract of insurance or guaranty.

Labor organization has the same meaning it has in 42 U.S.C. 2000e(d).

(c) *Neutrality towards government contractors’ labor relations.* To the extent permitted by law, the bid specifications, project agreements, or other controlling documents for a construction contract awarded on or after June 23, 2003, by a HUD grantee, recipient of financial assistance from HUD, or party to a cooperative agreement with HUD, for a construction project (or a construction manager acting on their behalf) shall not:

(1) Require or prohibit bidders, offerors, contractors, or subcontractors to enter into or adhere to agreements with one or more labor organizations on the same or other related federally funded construction project; or

(2) Otherwise discriminate against bidders, offerors, contractors, or subcontractors for becoming or refusing to become or remain signatories, or otherwise adhere to agreements with one or more labor organizations, on the same or other related federally funded construction project.

(d) *Exemptions—(1) Exemptions due to special circumstances.* HUD may exempt a particular construction project, construction contract, subcontract, grant, or cooperative agreement from any requirement of this section, if HUD determines that special circumstances require an exemption in order to avert an imminent threat to public health or safety or to serve the national security. HUD will not base a finding of “special circumstances” on the possibility or presence of a labor dispute concerning the use of contractors or subcontractors who are non-signatories to, or otherwise do not adhere to, agreements with one or more labor organizations, or concerning employees on the construction project who are not members of, or affiliated with, a labor organization.

(2) *Exemption of construction projects subject to project labor agreements entered into as of June 23, 2003.* HUD may exempt a particular construction project

from any requirement of this section upon written request from the HUD grantee, recipient of financial assistance from HUD, or party to a cooperative agreement with HUD (or a construction manager acting on their behalf), if HUD determines that:

(i) The HUD grantee, recipient of financial assistance from HUD, or party to the cooperative agreement with HUD (or a construction manager acting on their behalf) issued, or was a party to, as of June 23, 2003, bid specifications, project agreements, agreements with one or more labor organizations, or other controlling documents with respect to a particular construction project, that contain any of the requirements or prohibitions contained in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(ii) One or more construction contracts subject to such requirements or prohibitions was awarded as of June 23, 2003.

(e) *Sanctions.* If HUD determines that a HUD grantee, recipient of financial assistance from HUD, or party to a cooperative agreement with HUD (or a construction manager acting on their behalf) performs in a manner contrary to the requirements of this section, HUD will take such action, consistent with law and regulations, as HUD determines appropriate.

(f) *Voluntarily entering into project labor agreements.* Nothing in this section prohibits contractors or subcontractors from voluntarily entering into project labor agreements.

[68 FR 28104, May 22, 2003]

§ 5.109 Equal Participation of Religious Organizations in HUD Programs and Activities.

(a) *Purpose.* Consistent with Executive Order 13279 (issued on December 12, 2002, 67 FR 77141, 3 CFR, 2002 Comp., p. 258), entitled “Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations,” this section describes HUD’s policy for the equal participation of religious organizations in HUD’s programs and activities. The equal participation policies and requirements contained in this section are generally applicable to religious organizations in all HUD programs and activities. More specific policies and

requirements regarding the participation of religious organizations in individual HUD programs may be provided in the regulations for those programs.

(b) *Equal participation of religious organizations in HUD programs and activities.* Religious organizations are eligible, on the same basis as any other organization, to participate in HUD's programs and activities. Neither the Federal government, nor a State or local government, nor any other entity that administers any HUD program or activity shall discriminate against an organization on the basis of the organization's religious character or affiliation.

(c) *Inherently religious activities.* Organizations that receive direct HUD funds under a HUD program or activity may not engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization, as part of the programs or services funded under a HUD program or activity. If an organization conducts such inherently religious activities, the inherently religious activities must be offered separately, in time or location, from the programs, activities, or services supported by direct HUD funds and participation must be voluntary for the beneficiaries of the programs, activities or services provided under the HUD program.

(d) *Independence of religious organizations.* A religious organization that participates in a HUD program or activity will retain its independence from Federal, State, and local governments, and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not engage in any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization as part of the programs or services supported by direct HUD funds. Among other things, religious organizations may use space in their facilities to provide services under a HUD program without removing religious art, icons, scriptures, or other religious symbols. In addition, a religious organization participating in a HUD program retains its authority over its internal governance, and it may retain religious terms in its organization's name, select its board members on a

religious basis, and include religious references in its organization's mission statements and other governing documents.

(e) *Exemption from Title VII employment discrimination requirements.* A religious organization's exemption from the Federal prohibition on employment discrimination on the basis of religion, set forth in section 702(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-1), is not forfeited when the organization participates in a HUD program. Some HUD programs, however, contain independent statutory provisions that impose certain nondiscrimination requirements on all grantees. Accordingly, grantees should consult with the appropriate HUD program office to determine the scope of applicable requirements.

(f) *Nondiscrimination requirements.* An organization that receives direct HUD funds shall not, in providing program assistance, discriminate against a program beneficiary or prospective program beneficiary on the basis of religion or religious belief.

(g) *Acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of structures.* HUD funds may not be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of structures to the extent that those structures are used for inherently religious activities. HUD funds may be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of structures only to the extent that those structures are used for conducting eligible activities under a HUD program or activity. Where a structure is used for both eligible and inherently religious activities, HUD funds may not exceed the cost of those portions of the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation that are attributable to eligible activities in accordance with the cost accounting requirements applicable to the HUD program or activity. Sanctuaries, chapels, and other rooms that a HUD-funded religious congregation uses as its principal place of worship, however, are ineligible for HUD-funded improvements. Disposition of real property after use for the authorized purpose, or any change in use of the property from the authorized purpose, is subject to governmentwide regulations governing

real property disposition (*see, e.g.*, 24 CFR parts 84 and 85).

(h) *Commingling of Federal and State and local funds.* If a state or local government voluntarily contributes its own funds to supplement Federally funded activities, the State or local government has the option to segregate the Federal funds or commingle them. However, if the funds are commingled, the requirements of this section apply to all of the commingled funds. Further, if a State or local government is required to contribute matching funds to supplement a Federally funded activity, the matching funds are considered commingled with the Federal assistance and therefore subject to the requirements of this section. Some HUD programs' requirements govern any project or activity assisted under those programs. Accordingly, grantees should consult with the appropriate HUD program office to determine the scope of applicable requirements.

[69 FR 41717, July 9, 2004]

§5.110 Waivers.

Upon determination of good cause, the Secretary may, subject to statutory limitations, waive any provision of this title and delegate this authority in accordance with section 106 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 3535(q)).

Subpart B—Disclosure and Verification of Social Security Numbers and Employer Identification Numbers; Procedures for Obtaining Income Information

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 3535(d), 3543, 3544, and 11901 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 61 FR 11113, Mar. 18, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§5.210 Purpose, applicability, and Federal preemption.

(a) *Purpose.* This subpart B requires applicants for and participants in covered HUD programs to disclose, and submit documentation to verify, their Social Security Numbers (SSNs). This subpart B also enables HUD and PHAS

to obtain income information about applicants and participants in the covered programs through computer matches with State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and Federal agencies, in order to verify an applicant's or participant's eligibility for or level of assistance. The purpose of this subpart B is to enable HUD to decrease the incidence of fraud, waste, and abuse in the covered programs.

(b) *Applicability.* (1) This subpart B applies to mortgage and loan insurance and coinsurance and housing assistance programs contained in chapter II, subchapter B, and chapters VIII and IX of this title.

(2) The information covered by consent forms described in this subpart involves income information from SWICAs, and wages, net earnings from self-employment, payments of retirement income, and unearned income as referenced at 26 U.S.C. 6103. In addition, consent forms may authorize the collection of other information from applicants and participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

(c) *Federal preemption.* This subpart B preempts any State law, including restrictions and penalties, that governs the collection and use of income information to the extent State law is inconsistent with this subpart.

[61 FR 11113, Mar. 18, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 16715, Mar. 29, 2000]

§5.212 Compliance with the Privacy Act and other requirements.

(a) *Compliance with the Privacy Act.* The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of SSNs, EINs, any information derived from SSNs and Employer Identification Numbers (EINs), and income information under this subpart shall be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

(b) *Privacy Act notice.* All assistance applicants shall be provided with a Privacy Act notice at the time of application. All participants shall be provided with a Privacy Act notice at each annual income recertification.